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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/733,947	12/11/2003	William Kress Bodin	AUS920030836US1	8912

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EXAMINER

BOTTS, MICHAEL K

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2176

DATE MAILED: 01/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/733,947	Applicant(s) BODIN ET AL.	
	Examiner Michael K. Botts	Art Unit 2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 December 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 December 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/11/03</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This document is the first Office Action on the merits. This action is responsive to the following communications: The Non-Provisional Application, which was filed on December 11, 2003.
2. Claims 1-33 have been examined, with claims 1, 12, and 23 being the independent claims.
3. The Drawings are objected to.
4. Claims 1-33 are rejected.

Information Disclosure Statement

5. An initialed and dated copy of applicant's IDS form 1449, which was filed on December 11, 2003, is attached to this Office Action.

Drawings

6. The drawings are objected to because the drawings elements are not clearly differentiated in that two drawing elements have the same names, both elements 318 and 322 are identified as "structural element identifier." Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the

appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claims Rejections – 35 U.S.C. 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7. Independent claims 1-4, 7-9, 12-15, 18-20, 23-26, and 29-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Raman (U.S. Patent 5,748,186), issued May 5, 1998 [hereinafter "Raman"].

Regarding **independent claim 1**, Raman teaches:

A method for creating a presentation document, the method comprising:

creating, in dependence upon an original document, a structured document comprising one or more structural elements;

(See, Raman, col. 2, lines 18-35. See also, Raman, col. 3, lines 6-11, teaching a computer implemented system of interactively presenting electronically encoded multimedia information in a plurality of presentation modalities, including retrieving a document and converting the information to a "common intermediate representation" with a structure of the information.)

classifying a structural element of the structured document according to a presentation attribute; and

(As disclosed in the application, classifying a structural element reads on parsing a structured documents into a hierarchical tree based on markup language tags as nodes of the tree structure. See, Raman, col. 2, lines 27-28, reaching that the converted document is stored in the memory of a computer in the form of a hierarchical attribute tree. See, Raman, col. 3, lines 41-44, teaching recognizing file type by extension, i.e.: "html." See also, Raman, col. 5, lines 47 through col. 6, line 4, teaching identification of the document by tags, such as <html>. And see, Raman, col. 4, lines 38-49, teaching receiving a source document by characters encoded as text as well as marks placed in the text to define the structure, and the "recognizer" to parse the character stream into fundamental source elements, for example, title, sections, sub-sections, paragraphs, sentences, links, forms and so forth. See also, Raman, col. 5, lines 47 through col. 6, line 4, teaching identification of the document by text element tags, such as <head>, <title>, <body> and <P>.)

creating a presentation grammar for the structured document, wherein the presentation grammar for the structured document includes grammar elements each of which includes an identifier for at least one structural element of the structured document.

(See, Raman, col. 2, lines 36-45, teaching the use of “control signals” as “presentation grammar” to control the modality being used to control the presentation. See, Raman, col. 6, lines 30-33, teaching that a control signal may include recognized speech as an input. See, also Raman, col. 3, lines 30-34, teaching that the data retriever and the presenter of the system may be controlled by voice recognized input couple to a speech recognizer. And see, Raman, col. 5, lines 38-46, teaching “navigational methods associated with objects allow the user to browse through the text by taking into consideration the underlying structure of the document.” And see, Raman, claim 1, lines 13-15, teaching “presenting the common intermediate representation using a plurality of user communication modalities according to the hierarchical attribute trees.” And see, Raman, col. 4, lines 22-27, teaching speech response to aural presentation of stock data. For each type of speech response, it is inherent that there be an associated grammar.)

Regarding **dependent claim 2**, Raman teaches:

*The method of claim 1 wherein classifying a structural element comprises:
identifying a presentation attribute for the structural element;*

identifying a classification identifier in dependence upon the presentation attribute; and

inserting the classification identifier in association with the structural element in the structured document.

(See, Raman, col. 4, lines 2-5, teaching that the user may select the presentation style, which inherently includes inserting classification identifiers, tags, in the structured document.)

Regarding **dependent claim 3**, Raman teaches:

The method of claim 2 wherein:

identifying a presentation attribute for the structural element includes selecting a presentation attribute from a list of supported presentation attributes;

identifying a classification identifier includes identifying a classification identifier associated with the presentation attribute on the list; and

inserting the classification identifier includes manually editing the structured document.

(See, Raman, col. 4, lines 2-5, teaching that the user may select the presentation style, which inherently includes inserting classification identifiers, tags, in the structured document.)

Regarding **dependent claim 4**, Raman teaches:

The method of claim 2 wherein:

identifying a presentation attribute for the structural element includes selecting a presentation attribute from a list of supported presentation attributes, the presentation attribute having an associated classification identifier;

identifying a classification identifier includes inserting the classification identifier in a data structure in association with a structural element identifier for the structural element; and

inserting the classification identifier in the structured document includes reading the classification identifier from the data structure in dependence upon the structural element identifier.

(See, Raman, col. 4, lines 2-5, teaching that the user may select the presentation style, which inherently includes inserting classification identifiers, tags, in the structured document.)

Regarding **dependent claim 7**, Raman teaches:

The method of claim 1 wherein creating a structured document further comprises inserting in the structured document structural element identifiers for the structural elements.

(See, Raman, col. 4, lines 2-5, teaching that the user may select the presentation style, which inherently includes inserting classification identifiers, tags, in the structured document.)

Regarding **dependent claim 8**, Raman teaches:

The method of claim 1 wherein creating a structured document further comprises converting existing structural element identifiers from the original document to structural element identifiers for the structural elements of the structured document.

(See, Raman, col. 2, lines 18-34, and col. 3, line 6 through col. 4, line 76, teaching receiving original documents, e.g.: rendered in HTML, which is a structured document language, and parsing the data to a structured hierarchical attributed tree.)

Regarding **dependent claim 9**, Raman teaches:

The method of claim 1 wherein creating a presentation grammar for the structured document comprises:

identifying the content type of the original document;

(See, Raman, col. 5, lines 47-56, teaching retrieval, recognition, and presentation of an HTML document, as an example of the invention. See also, Raman, col. 3, lines 6-8, teaching a “recognizer 130” coupled to the receiver 120, to convert information 11 into a common intermediate high-level logical data structure 200, the recognizer must inherently identify and know the content type of the original document in order to process it.)

selecting, in dependence upon the content type, a full presentation grammar from among a multiplicity of full presentation grammars; and

(See, Raman, col. 3, lines 8-20, teaching, for example, presentation of aural information by a speech synthesizer, monitor, Braille and by animated cartoon. See also, Raman,

col. 3, lines 30-34, teaching the use of a voice input speech recognizer to control the presenter of the content types.)

filtering the full presentation grammar into a presentation grammar for the structured document in dependence upon the structural elements of the structured document.

(It is noted that filtering the full presentation grammar includes writing from the full presentation grammar to the presentation grammar for the structured document each grammar element having a structural element identifier of a structural element that occurs in the structured document. Applicants' disclosure, page 3 lines 23-26.

See, Raman, col. 2, lines 36-45, teaching the use of "control signals" as "presentation grammar" to control the modality being used to control the presentation. See, Raman, col. 6, lines 30-33, teaching that a control signal may include recognized speech as an input. See, also Raman, col. 3, lines 30-34, teaching that the data retriever and the presenter of the system may be controlled by voice recognized input couple to a speech recognizer. And see, Raman, col. 5, lines 38-46, teaching "navigational methods associated with objects allow the user to browse through the text by taking into consideration the underlying structure of the document." And see, Raman, claim 1, lines 13-15, teaching "presenting the common intermediate representation using a plurality of user communication modalities according to the hierarchical attribute trees." And see, Raman, col. 4, lines 22-27, teaching speech response to aural presentation of stock data. For each type of speech response, it is inherent that there be an associated grammar.)

Regarding **claims 12-15**, claims 12-15, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 1-4, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding **claims 18-20**, claims 18-20, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 7-9, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding **claims 23-26**, claims 23-26, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 1-4, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding **claims 29-31**, claims 29-31, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 7-9, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

8. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Claims Rejection – 35 U.S.C. 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 2176

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 5-6, 10-11, 16-17, 21-22, 27-28, and 32-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Raman as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Josephson, (U.S. Patent Publication 2003/023435 A1), published January 30, 2003 [hereinafter "Josephson"].

Regarding **dependent claim 5**, Raman in view of Josephson teaches:

The method of claim 2 further comprising providing a list of supported presentation attributes including at least one keyword and at least one indication of structural insertion scope for each presentation attribute, wherein:

identifying a presentation attribute for the structural element includes selecting a presentation attribute from the list in dependence upon a keyword from the structured document;

identifying a classification identifier includes identifying a classification identifier associated with the presentation attribute on the list; and

inserting the classification identifier includes inserting the classification identifier in the structured document according to a structural insertion scope for the selected presentation attribute.

(Raman teaches the creation of a structured document for user interaction based on attributes and classification, but it does not expressly teach a keyword and a scope.

Josephson expressly teaches the use of a keyword and scope within a “command structure, and lists within a “group.” See, Josephson, paragraphs [0191]-[0259].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Raman and Josephson to result in a user interactive control of a structured document using a list of attributes, classifications (tags), and associated scope.

Both Raman and Josephson are related to the art of user interactions with computers to control document production, including via voice recognition commands, and both use tag, or classification, structured documents.

The suggestion or motivation for combining the references is found in Josephson, discussing the invention as an improvement to “voice-mousing” and control of “select next” type commands, which is one type of navigational control discussed in Raman. See, Josephson, paragraphs [0008]-[0010], and see, Raman, col. 7, lines 5-50.)

Regarding **dependent claim 6**, Raman in view of Josephson teaches:

The method of claim 2 further comprising providing a list of supported presentation attributes including at least one data pattern and at least one indication of structural insertion scope for each presentation attribute, wherein:

identifying a presentation attribute for the structural element includes selecting a presentation attribute from the list in dependence upon a data pattern from the structured document;

identifying a classification identifier includes identifying a classification identifier associated with the presentation attribute on the list; and

inserting the classification identifier includes inserting the classification identifier in the structured document according to a structural insertion scope for the selected presentation attribute.

(Raman teaches the creation of a structured document for user interaction based on attributes and classification, but it does not expressly teach a keyword and a scope.

Josephson expressly teaches the use of a keyword and scope within a “command structure, and lists within a “group.” See, Josephson, paragraphs [0191]-[0259].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Raman and Josephson to result in a user interactive control of a structured document using a list of attributes, classifications (tags), and associated scope.

Both Raman and Josephson are related to the art of user interactions with computers to control document production, including via voice recognition commands, and both use tag, or classification, structured documents.

The suggestion or motivation for combining the references is found in Josephson, discussing the invention as an improvement to “voice-mousing” and control of “select

Art Unit: 2176

next” type commands, which is one type of navigational control discussed in Raman.

See, Josephson, paragraphs [0008]-[0010], and see, Raman, col. 7, lines 5-50.)

Regarding **dependent claim 10**, Raman in view of Josephson teaches:

The method of claim 9 wherein the full grammar comprises a multiplicity of grammar elements for the content type, wherein each grammar element includes:

an identifier of a structural element;

a key phrase for invoking a presentation action; and

a presentation action identifier representing a presentation action.

(Raman teaches the creation of a structured document for user interaction based on attributes and classification, but it does not expressly teach a key phrase.

Josephson expressly teaches the use of a key phrase for invoking a presentation action. See, Josephson, paragraphs [0191]-[0259].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Raman and Josephson to result in a user interactive control of a structured document using a list of attributes, classifications (tags), and associated scope.

Both Raman and Josephson are related to the art of user interactions with computers to control document production, including via voice recognition commands, and both use tag, or classification, structured documents.

Art Unit: 2176

The suggestion or motivation for combining the references is found in Josephson, discussing the invention as an improvement to “voice-mousing” and control of “select next” type commands, which is one type of navigational control discussed in Raman. See, Josephson, paragraphs [0008]-[0010], and see, Raman, col. 7, lines 5-50.)

Regarding **dependent claim 11**, Raman in view of Josephson teaches:

The method of claim 9 wherein filtering the full presentation grammar comprises writing from the full presentation grammar to the presentation grammar for the structured document each grammar element having an identifier of a structural element that occurs in the structured document.

(Raman teaches the creation of a structured document for user interaction based on attributes and classification, but it does not expressly teach writing from the full presentation grammar to the presentation grammar for the structured document.

Josephson expressly teaches “groups” as collections of identifications for invoking a presentation action. See, Josephson, paragraphs [0191]-[0259].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Raman and Josephson to result in a user interactive control of a structured document using a list of attributes, classifications (tags), and associated scope.

Both Raman and Josephson are related to the art of user interactions with computers to control document production, including via voice recognition commands, and both use tag, or classification, structured documents.

Art Unit: 2176

The suggestion or motivation for combining the references is found in Josephson, discussing the invention as an improvement to “voice-mousing” and control of “select next” type commands, which is one type of navigational control discussed in Raman. See, Josephson, paragraphs [0008]-[0010], and see, Raman, col. 7, lines 5-50.)

Regarding **claims 16-17**, claims 16-17, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 5 and 6, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding **claims 21-22**, claims 21-22, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 10-11, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding **claims 27-28**, claims 27-28, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 5 and 6, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding **claims 32-33**, claims 32-33, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 10-11, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

10. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art.

See, MPEP 2123.

Conclusion

11. The following prior art is made of record and not relied upon that is considered pertinent to applicants' disclosure:

Ladd, et al. (U.S. Patent 6,269,336 B1), teaching interactive markup language for interactive dialog between a person and a computer.

Dantzig, et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0071833 A1), teaching using speech for input and output events with multi-modal applications, including Voice XML documents and browsers.

Guerra, et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0188451 A1), teaching a dynamically configured speech recognition portal.

Ehsani, et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0032564 A1), teaching creation of phrase based grammar networks to control human-machine interaction.

Huang (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2001/0032218 A1), teaching use of identifiers in the conversion of unstructured to structured documents.

W3C, "XHTML+Voice Profile 1.0," December 21, 2001, pages 1-20, teaching markup language based visual and spoken Web based interactions.

W3C, "Speech Synthesis Markup Language Version 1.," December 2, 2002, downloaded pages 1-36, teaching voice activated browser for Web access through spoken interaction.

IBM, "IBM WebSphere Voice Server 2.0 Implementation Guide," IBM Redbook, May 2002, cover, copyright page, and pages 251-276 and 291-292.

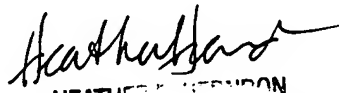
Art Unit: 2176

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael K. Botts whose telephone number is 571-272-5533. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday Thru Friday 8:00-4:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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